

emy, and after some time, came upon them, strongly posted in a cypress swamp, with a deep creek in front, and a well-fought engagement took place across the creek, which the whites were prevented from crossing, by a want of acquaintance with the bottom, and with the ground beyond, as well as the lateness of the evening. The loss of the whites was nine killed, among them the brave Chief, Moniac; and seventeen wounded, among whom were Capt. Ross of the Marines, and Capt. Maitland, of the Army. Of the enemy ten were left dead on the field, and many supposed to be carried off. The army is now at Volusia, where it is receiving an ample supply of provisions, for the want of which it has suffered, and its operations have been greatly retarded. It is reconstructing the stockade work and buildings at Volusia, to serve as a post and deposit.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We did not receive this document in time to insert the whole of it this week. We select that part which relates to the public revenue and the deposit bill, knowing it to be that which the public are most anxious to see. We shall copy the remainder next week. We now have time for only the following very brief outline.

The message gives a succinct account of our foreign relations, which are pacific. It refers in proper temper to the late withdrawal of the Mexican minister, and expresses a hope that his government will take a more dispassionate and just view of the subject. The result of the confidential enquiries into the condition of Texas is promised during the Session. Then follows the part of the message contained in our columns. After which follows an argument in favor of specie currency, and against the United States Bank.

The message next states that the object of the Treasury order to receive only specie for public lands, was to check speculation in these lands, and that this object was measurably accomplished; and it recommends restricting the sale of public lands to actual settlers. The President maintains that the deposit banks have answered a better purpose than the U. S. Bank did, as fiscal agents of the government. A reduction of the duty on salt, provisions and fish is recommended. The old U. S. Bank is again introduced and complained of in strong terms for not paying dividends on the stock held in it by the government, & for issuing the old notes under the new charter. It is contended that either the Government, as a part of the original corporation, is liable for these notes, or no one is, and in this case the issuing of them must be a fraud. The remainder of the message is taken up with the following subjects; the Indian War; the Army, Navy and fortifications; the Post Office department; a recommendation to limit the Presidential service to one term, and the expression of thanks to the nation.

Abstract from the Report of the Comptroller General to the Legislature of South Carolina.

The balance of cash in the Treasury on the 30th day of September, 1835, was \$342,563 05

The Receipts in the Treasury between that time and the 1st of October, 1835, have been 296,587 26

Making the sum of \$639,150 31

The Expenditures during the same period amount to 257,025 69

Leaving a balance of cash in the Treasury of the State, on the 1st day of October, 1835, of \$382,124 62

The liabilities of the State, on the 1st day of last October, amounted to \$1,796,571 16.

Of this amount, \$1,753,767 82 consists of State stock, bearing an annual interest of \$91,913 04, as will appear from the following specification, viz:

\$189,767 82, old 3 per cents, redeemable at the pleasure of the State.

\$800,000, 6 per cents, of 1820, redeemable 1st Jan. 1840.

\$200,000, 5 per cents, of 1822, redeemable 1st Jan. 1842.

\$250,000, 5 per cents, of 1824, redeemable 1st Jan. 1844.

\$300,000, 5 per cents, of 1826, redeemable 1st Jan. 1846.

\$10,000, 6 per cents, of 1826, redeemable 1st Jan. 1850.

The remainder consists of undrawn balances, &c.

The credits to the State, on the same day, were as follows:

Balance of cash in the Treasury, \$382,124 62

Sinking Fund, 596,360 25

Capital of the Bank of the State, 1,156,318 42

Bond of South Carolina Canal and Rail Road Company, 100,000 00

Balances due from former and present Sheriff's Tax-collectors, Coroners, and overdrawers of paper medium, 68,205 71

\$2,303,009 06

Balance in favor of the State, 506,637 90

The Bank of the State has transferred to the credit of the Sinking Fund, the sum of \$135,000, as the profits of that Institution for the fiscal year ending the 30th of September last.

The warehouse of the Rail Road Company, at Petersburg, has been burnt, with all the engines, except two.

The driver and mail were lost at Godfrey's Ferry, on the Pee Dee, on the 28th Nov.

John McKinley, (V. B.) has been elected U. S. Senator from Alabama, in place of G. Moore.

The Texian Congress have expressed their desire to be admitted into the Union on the following terms: 1st. The continuation of slavery. 2d. A guarantee not to settle Indians in their territory. 3d. Full and equal privileges with all the other States. For which considerations they will surrender all their unoccupied territory to the General Government, after the payment of all claims against their Republic.

The Texas Telegraph, of the 12th ult. contains the inaugural addresses of President Houston and Vice-President Lamar.

A discussion upon the liberation of General Santa Anna had taken place in Congress, but it was resolved, by a large majority, to retain him as a prisoner for some time to come.

Mr. Ellis, chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, had made a lengthy report

upon the condition and prospects of Texas, accompanied by resolutions, empowering the President to appoint commissioners to treat with the Government of the United States for the admission of Texas into the Union.

The *Courier des Etats Unis*, a French paper published in New-York, publishes the final letter of M. Gorostiza, the late Minister of Mexico to this country, to the President. It complains in strong, though courteous terms, of the U. S. Government, for invading the Mexican territory, and states that the Minister was satisfied, from the explanations which had been given him on the part of the U. S. Government, that Mexico had little to expect from this country—and that, on his own responsibility, he terminated his mission, and requested his passports to be sent to him to Philadelphia, whither it was his purpose to go the next day.

The note of Mr. Dickens, acting Secretary of the Treasury, is also published in the same paper, in which the President communicates his regret that an erroneous appreciation of the measures which he felt called upon to adopt for the defence of the frontier, caused M. Gorostiza to terminate his mission; and says that he still hopes the President will do him more justice than the Minister; and that to prevent misunderstanding he would send instructions to Mr. Ellis, U. S. Minister in Mexico, to give the necessary explanations to the Government of that country.

We hope the difficulty may still be peaceably terminated.

From the S. C. Herald.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

To my ministering brethren of South Carolina and Georgia, and the Christian public in these States, the undersigned presents his salutation in the Lord:

DEAR BRETHREN—You all believe the sentiment of Lord Bacon, that 'Knowledge is power,' and hence, must rejoice with me in the efforts now making to cultivate the intellect and moral feelings of four millions of children in our beloved America. But the more intellect a man has, if void of moral principle, the more injury will he do. Satan has gigantic intellect, but he is the Devil still.

A community must not only be intelligent, but it must be governed by the principles of the Gospel, if it would be happy and free. The existence of our Republic depends upon the enlightened moral sentiments of the people, and hence every friend of liberty—every enemy of the "Man of Sin," must deeply regret that so many of the dear youth of our country are growing up, without the means of even a common school education, or being taught while young the "first principles of the oracles of God." Even many parents who profess to "fear God and keep his commandments," permit their children to stroll on the Sabbath, like the "wild ass's colt upon the mountains," without any moral restraint. Only a few years past, and the friends of Jesus, and the friends of youth, who mourned over these desolations of society, knew not how to relieve the case, until Robert Ralke resolved to try—to collect the children together from the lanes and alleys of the city, and the "highways and hedges" of the country, into Sabbath Schools, and teach them to read and understand the Bible.

He touched a chord of human nature,—of common sense as well as of religion, which vibrated across the Atlantic, and waked up the sleeping energies of our American Zion. Ever true to the principle of our national compact, that "Union is strength," the friends of the rising generation formed in Philadelphia, in May, 1824, the "AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION," whose sole object is to organize a Sunday School in every destitute place in these States, wherever a sufficient number of children can be found, and to furnish those Schools, when formed, with suitable books. These books are all published under the control of a committee of eight men. Two of them are Methodists, two of them Baptists, two of them Presbyterians, and two of them Episcopalians, and no book, nor sentence of a book, can be published, without the unanimous consent of the whole.

As a Society, however, it has no connection whatever with any denomination, nor has any denomination, as such, ever had any connection whatever with it. It is an association of individuals from every Christian denomination, who love our Lord Jesus Christ, and are willing to waive minor considerations and unite their counsels, their energies, and their means in the benevolent work of "training up" an entire generation "in the way they should go." The 4th article of the constitution says, "The officers and managers shall be laymen, and shall be elected by ballot." I know these men, and can from my heart commend their disinterested labors to the confidence and prayers, and liberal support of my Christian brethren.

To avoid every interference with denominational opinions and local prejudices, every School which may be formed is left to its own choice, as to the mode of its organization; as to the connection of itself with any Society or Union; and, if any, with what Union; and as to the mode of instruction which shall be pursued. Only let a Sunday School be formed, and the children of any neighborhood be collected together on the Lord's day, and instructed by any evangelized denomination, and our work is done—we ask no more; and hence we bid "God speed," and wish abundant success to every Sunday School Society or Union in our land. There is no need of contest "between their herdsman and our herdsman," for the land is large, and there is work enough for us all to do, without leaving us any time or strength to spend in needless opposition to each other.

Of the auxiliaries of the American S. S. Union, only about one-eighth reported the last year. These contained 120,000 pupils; and if the other seven-eighths be equally numerous and successful, the Society has 960,000 auxiliary scholars, and 135,000 teachers. In the Schools which reported, 2075 professed conversion to God, and

joined the various denominations during the year.

The present population of S. Carolina and Georgia is about 1,275,000, and allowing one-fifth of these to be between the ages of 5 and 15, and allowing also one-half of the youth to be colored children, it will follow that there are 127,000 children in these States who ought to be in Sunday Schools. Not more than 17,000 of these are actually enjoying their benefits, leaving 110,000 yet to be collected into these nurseries of piety. And judging from the condition of things in other States, it is believed that from 20 to 50,000 of these can neither read nor write!—Truly the "harvest is great, and the laborers are few."

The Parent Society, at its annual meeting in May, 1833,

"Resolved unanimously, That the American S. S. Union will endeavor, in reliance upon the aid and blessing of Almighty God, to plant, and for five years sustain, Sabbath Schools in every neighborhood (where such Schools may be desired by the people, and where in other respects it may be practicable) within the bounds of the States of Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, the District of Columbia, and Territory of Florida."

In the prosecution of this design, I have visited most of the principal cities and towns in the Southern States, with a view of engaging suitable men, who should go from neighborhood to neighborhood, & from county to county, and wherever a sufficient number of children could be found, there to make an effort to form a Sunday School, and if successful, to see that it has a library worth not less than ten dollars; and also, to solicit funds in aid of the object. In the latter, I have been encouragingly successful; but in the former, I have "labored in vain"—I have not been able to secure the services of any brethren in South Carolina or Georgia. This I deeply regret, believing as I do that it would be altogether best, that the agents who may undertake this work, should be men brought up among you—men whom the churches know, and in whom the public have long reposed confidence; but I have tried in vain, until years have passed without much being done. The only alternative left me and the Society, was, to secure the services of other brethren from other States.

This has been done with due regard to all the circumstances of the case, and I hereby commend to the Rev. C. C. Park and the Rev. M. Quinn and to the Christian public of Georgia the Rev. Wm. B. Bingham and the Rev. L. A. Alderson, as brethren beloved for their works sake, and worthy of unreserved confidence and christian fellowship. These brethren are all Baptist ministers, the two former from New Jersey, and the two latter from Pennsylvania and Virginia, and intend to spend the ensuing winter in these States forming Sabbath Schools—return and labor in Virginia through the next summer, and if they will, and the society and the Lord please, return to this field again in the fall of the next year, and if possible, finish the work.

And now, brethren, shall we not enjoy your confidence, your co-operation and your prayers, in this effort to benefit your own children—to promote the best interest of our common country, and by the blessing of God, the salvation of many souls? "We seek not yours but you"—"Men of Israel help." JAMES E. WELCH.

Agent for the Southern enterprise.

Society Hill, S. C. Nov. 25, 1836.

We are requested to announce Brig. Genl. McQUEEN as a candidate for Major General, of the fourth division, South Carolina Militia.

We are requested to announce Col. R. F. W. Allston as a candidate for Major General of the 4th division of the South Carolina Militia, at the ensuing election.

The Rev. Mr. Sparrow will preach in the Presbyterian Church this evening.

Tuesday; 13th Dec.

MARRIED.

In Cumberland Co. N. C., at the house of Dr. John McKay, on the 1st Nov. Mr. DANIEL McMILL, of Richmond county, to Miss NANCY McCRAINE.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PRICES CURRENT, DECEMBER 13.			
Beef in market,	lb	4	7
Bacon from wagons,	lb	17	18
Butter by retail,	lb	25	31
Boeswax	lb	20	18
Bagging	yard	12	14
Bale rope	lb	12	14
Coffee	lb	124	16
Corrover	100lbs	1400	1550
Corn	bushel	70	75
Flour,	brl	8000	1000
Northern,	brl	1250	
Feathers from wagons	lb	40	45
Fodder,	lb	125	150
Hides green	lb	5	10
dry	lb	10	15
Iron	100lbs	5 00	650
Lime	lb	75	250
Lard	lb	15	16
Leather sole	lb	25	28
Lead bar	lb	8	10
Logwood	gal	45	55
Molasses	gal	20	25
Nails cut assorted	lb	84	9
wrought	lb	20	25
Oats	bushel	40	50
Oil curriers	gal	75	100
lamp	lb	125	
linseed	lb	1375	
Paints white lead	lb	350	
Spanish brown	lb	80	100
Peas,	100lbs	900	1000
Pork	100lbs	400	500
Rice	200	2	50
Shot, Bag	lb	124	14
Sugar	sack	000	300
Salt	bush	87	
Steel American blister	lb	10	16
English do	lb	12	14
German	lb	12	14
Tallow	lb	10	124
Tea imperial	lb	125	1375
hyson	lb	100	125
Tobacco manufactured	lb	10	15
Window glass 8 x 10	500	325	350
10 x 12	325	350	

ARRIVED.

On the 8th, John F. Wilson's pole boat, Jane & Elizabeth, with merchandise for Dr. A. Hop-ton, G. H. Dunlap, Jno. Evans & Co., J. C. Wadsworth, D. S. Harlee, Goodrich & Webb, J. & W. Leak, Scott & Keeler, Powe & Malloy, and J. Malloy & Co. of this place, and J. S. & R. Williams, J. F. & C. Pfeiffer, R. G. Howard, A. & C. Hubbard, E. Holton, Rev. A. J. Leavenworth, Allen & Blackwell, McCorkle & Cole, Hasty & McCorkle, W. & G. C. Smith, A. Springs, Springs & Dinkins, Jno. M. Morrison & Co., Craven & Fulson, Hubbard & Cox and LeRoy Springs of the interior.

On the 11th, J. H. McIntosh's pole boat Wm. Smith, with merchandise for G. H. Dunlap, J. C. Wadsworth, B. J. Bryan, M. Buchanan, J. G. McKenzie, B. McIntosh & Co., Jno. Taylor, D. Malloy, J. A. Inglis and J. C. Coit of this place: Wm. Carson, R. A. Burton, McCorkle & Cole, Hart & McCorkle, L. C. White, A. Myers, Williamson & Dunlap, W. Munterlyn, S. E. Stubbs & Co. and Jno. McCollum of the interior.

MERCHANTS BANK OF S. CAROLINA.

CHERAW, Dec. 8, 1836.

A meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution convened this day, in pursuance of a public notice, to determine upon the proposition of the Directors to increase the capital stock of said Bank.

It was unanimously resolved—

1. That one hundred thousand dollars be paid into this Bank by the Stockholders thereof in proportion to the amount of stock they respectively hold, to constitute an increase of the capital stock of this Bank, the same being one-third part of their present stock respectively; the present capital paid in being \$300,000, the increase is one third part thereof.

2. That the above \$100,000 be paid on Monday the 9th day of January next, either at the banking house in Cheraw or at the Bank of Charleston in that city.

3. That no transfer of stock be made from Thursday 29th inst. until after the 9th of January proximo.

4. That the Board of Directors do apportion the odd shares by lot.

Copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Stockholders,

J. C. COIT, Chairman.

D. S. HARLEE, Secretary.

Cheese.

10 CASKS Cheese, very fine, just received and for sale, by D. MALLOY.

Dec. 13, 1836.

LOST.

ON the road between Cheraw and Wright's Ferry, a Black Leather POCKET BOOK, containing a promissory note of Allen & Korn, for \$35; 1 do. of do. for \$28; two Notes of Joseph Mann amounting to \$19, and sundry other obligations, all payable to Samuel Fulton. Any person leaving said Pocket Book with its contents at Moore's Hotel, will be paid Ten Dollars Reward.

December 12, 1836.

Auction Sales.

ON Thursday & Friday evenings, 22d & 23d inst. at early candle light, I will sell at my Auction Room, Kershaw street, a large and general assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Cloaks; gentlemen's fine and coarse Hats; do. cloth and fur Caps; ladies and gentlemen's Shoes and Boots; do. saturated Over Shoes, and several articles of Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

Terms—Cash. K. T. MORGAN, Auctioneer.

Cheraw, Dec. 13, 1836.

Any of the above goods I will sell wholesale and retail, at cost.

Mountain Butter.

45 FIRKINS, first quality, Mountain Butter, equal to any offered in this market.

Dec. 13, 1836.

Darlington Academy.

THE public are informed that the Rev. R. W. BAILEY, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, is appointed Rector of the Schools of Darlington. There are two Schools, one for males, the other for females, and a full course of instruction will be furnished for each, under his personal superintendence. The first quarter commences on the first Monday in January. Tuition at the usual rates. Good boarding is furnished in the village, at moderate prices, under regulations approved by the Trustees, to whom parents may apply.

T. J. FLANN, President.

J. McCALL, Vice President.

E. D. LAW, Secretary.

S. L. DUBOSE, Treasurer.

Darlington, Dec. 5, 1836.

In Equity, Cheraw,

Copeland Pierce and S. L. Dubose, vs. B. Williamson, T. Williamson and others heirs at law of Thomas Williamson deceased.

Bill for Acct and Partition.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Robert Williamson and Thomas Williamson, Alfred Williamson and Abraham Williamson, children of Abraham Williamson dec'd. and Samuel Geo and Rebecca his wife, —Stenson and Elizabeth his wife, and John Garner and Margaret his wife, defendants in the above case, are absent from and without the limits of this State, it is on motion of Wilkins, ordered that they do appear and plead, answer or demur to complainants said bill, on or before the first day of the ensuing term of this Court, or in default thereof the said Bill be taken pro confesso against them, and that this order be published in the Cheraw Gazette twice a month for three months.

Signed, GEO. W. DARGAN, c. l. c. d.

The above is a true copy from the Order Book.

G. W. DARGAN, c. l. c. d.

Nov. 4. 52 2m3m.

Cheraw District:

Eleanor Thomas, vs. John A. Thomas.

IN EQUITY.

Appearing that Joseph Thomas and Eleanor Thomas his wife, John Covington and Margaret Covington his wife, Adeline Thomas, Sen. and Adeline Thomas, Jr. defendants in this case, are absent from, and without the limits of this State. It is on motion, ordered, that the said Joseph Thomas, Eleanor Thomas, John Covington, Margaret Covington, Adeline Thomas, Sen. and Adeline Thomas, Jr. do appear and plead, answer or demur, to the complainants' Bill, on or before the second day of the next term of the Court of Equity for Cheraw District, or the said Bill as to them, will be taken as confessed.

It is also ordered that notice of this order be given in the Cheraw Gazette, twice a month for the space of three months.

GEO. W. DARGAN, Court. in Equity.

Nov. 16, 1836.

Just Received.

Home's Book of Health and Medicine, Sesmond's Fall of the Roman Empire, Virgil's Life of Patrick Henry, new Edition, Chalmers' Works, 1 vol. new Edition, Addresses to Youth, by A. D. Eddy, Combe on the Constitution of Man, Osbourne's Etymological Dictionary, The Great Teacher, Published by John.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints.



ARE universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy; and superseded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the Spleen and in Jaundice.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient, thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

These medicines are becoming known and valued.

Each box is accompanied with numerous Certificates from the highest sources of respectability.

The unrivaled success of the medicines, in curing the above maladies has given them a reputation which time only can destroy.

Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

These Pills need but a trial to recommend them.

They are purely vegetable and well calculated for the removal of all Billious complaints.

They act especially upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excrement function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Billious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventive and cure of Billious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at any period, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them.—Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachicæ et Hepaticæ," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.